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Third and Jefferson streets.

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House.

A reduction of telephone rentals has not

been announced since the expiration of the

patents, as some might have expected.

If the Wilson bill could be defeated the

United States could well afford to assume

a debt as large as that at the close of the

war.

The Democrats in the Senate, in voting to

repeal the federal election laws, will again

put their party on record as in favor of

ballot-box frauds.

Professor Wilson confesses that he has

had all of the tariff reforming he wants.

And the country has had more of Wil-

son's reforming than it wants.

The Voorhees committee is doing the honest

thing in telling manufacturers and

workmen that it will not listen to them.

If they did it would make no difference.

The Democrats in Congress are very

subservient to the executive will, but we

hardly think they will dare to substitute

the cuckoo for the eagle on American coins.

Five of the Senators who will decide upon

the tariff bill as members of the finance

committee are ex-confederates, and the

sixth was an out-and-out rebel sympathizer,

namely, Mr. Voorhees. A nice lot to

slaughter Northern State industries.

The woolen mills of Representative Stevens,

of Massachusetts, Democrat, have

started after a considerable period of sus-

pension with a fifteen-per-cent cut of

wages. Thus the free trader adjusts his

wages by degrees to the European stand-

ard.

The next election of interest to occur will

be that of Congressmen-at-large in Penn-

sylvania, on the 20th inst. The recent elec-

tions in New York, in which there was a

Republican gain of nine thousand in one

district and about eight thousand in an-

other, show that the tide of popular senti-

ment is running very strongly against the

Democratic party. Under the circumstances

it is probable that the majority in Penn-

sylvania for Mr. Grow will run up into the

hundreds of thousands.

The appointment of John R. Walker to be

United States attorney for the Western

district of Missouri, and of Joseph O. Shel-

by to be United States marshal for the

same district, probably means that the

President will land both of the Missouri

Senators on the final vote on the confirma-

tion of Peckham. Walker is Senator Cock-

rell's brother-in-law, and Shelby is Sena-

tor Vest's intimate friend. Thus official

patronage is used as a bribe to win sup-

port for a nomination to the Supreme

Bench made not on account of his fitness,

but to spite the New York Senators. Yet

Mr. Cleveland is the author of the fine

sentiment that "public office is a public

trust."

The income of the Bell Telephone Com-

pany in St. Louis during the year 1893 was

\$399,000, or about \$190,000 more than the

worth of the plant, which it is said can be

replaced for \$200,000. The operating ex-

penses of the concern are estimated at

\$200,000, which would leave a net income of

\$200,000 a year on an investment of \$200,

000. Yet the company has successfully re-

sisted all efforts to reduce the price of

service from \$10 to \$9 a year on the plea

of poverty. The truth is the people of

every city in the country are outrageously

slanded by the Bell Telephone Company.

By the way, St. Louis requires the com-

pany to pay the city 5 per cent. of its

gross receipts. Why has this source of

revenue not been utilized in this city?

Unfortunately for Mr. Voorhees as a

trust masher he is too closely allied by

friendship to the worst of the trusts to

make as loud talk as he does. The Whisky

Trust is the chief of the trust sinners. It

controls the output and the price, and it

never wants to pay its taxes. Its scheme

is to have the tax increased and the period

during which payment can be delayed ex-

tended from three to eight years. In his

people. But now the guilty wretch him-
self shows the same disbelief in the en-
forcement of law. He regards his future
calmly, and says he will be pardoned out
of the penitentiary before long. Of course
he will not be, but the fact that he thinks
so shows how universal and deep-seated is
the lack of confidence in our methods of
administering justice. Whether the law-
yers, the courts, or the people themselves
are responsible for this state of things, it
is a very serious matter, and calls for re-

THE NEED OF A NATIONAL ELECTION LAW.

It has been a foregone conclusion from
the beginning that the national election law
would be repealed, simply because the Dem-
ocrats had the votes to do it and were
united on the question. They have not been
united on anything except to wipe out every
obstruction to fraudulent voting. They differ on the silver question,
on the tariff, on Hawaii, and other matters,
but when it comes to destroying the safe-
guards about the ballot they are a unit in
favor of it. When overwhelming proof was
adduced of enormous Democratic frauds in
New York city, and Senator Palmer was
asked if he did not think Congress ought to
prevent such crimes, he replied: "The fact
that there was crime in New York furnishes
no reason for subjecting any other congres-
sional district in the United States to the
act placing over them supervisors and mas-
ters. Nothing of that kind justifies placing
the whole country under supervision." This
was virtually an admission that the law
was needed in New York, and Senator
Palmer knows as well as anybody that it
is equally needed in other places.

How badly it is needed in the South is
shown by some of the facts brought out in
the debate as to the effect of the State
election laws in that section of the coun-
try. For instance, in 1880 South Carolina
and Kansas were almost even as to popula-
tion, South Carolina having 555,577 inhabi-
tants and Kansas 596,060. The representa-
tion of South Carolina was increased from
five to seven, and that of Kansas from three
to seven. In 1880 the total vote of South
Carolina was 170,856 and the total vote of
Kansas was 201,236. In 1888 the total vote
of South Carolina had dwindled to 70,750,
while that of Kansas had increased to 324,-
055. Each Representative in the Fifty-first
Congress from South Carolina was backed
by an average of 10,909 returned votes,
while each Representative from Kansas was
backed by an average of 47,040 votes. In
1892 the total vote for seven Congressmen
from South Carolina was 63,618, and the
total vote for seven Congressmen in Kansas
was 321,893. The average vote for each Con-
gressman was 9,807 in South Carolina and
46,556 in Kansas. It is impossible to com-
pare these figures without reaching the con-

clusion that republican government as it
is understood and practiced in the North
does not exist in South Carolina. If the
United States government permits this
thing to continue what will be the condi-
tion a generation hence? The repeal of the
national election laws is an invitation for
the increase of election frauds in the South
as well as the North, and is a blow at the
fundamental principles of republican gov-

CAUSE OF THE LEBANON RIOT.

The outbreak on Monday in Boone county
was due largely to the fact that the people
there have the impression that there is no
certainty that the laws designed to give
security to life and property will be en-
forced. That was the complaint of the
people about Lebanon. The woman who acted
the part of leader and was so furious in
leading the assaults upon the prisoner had
cause. Her daughter had been the victim
of a similar outrage, but the villain was
permitted to escape. It does not seem that
any effort was made to bring the culprit
to justice. This great wrong had so worked
upon her mind that she was in a frenzy
to obtain vengeance upon a like criminal.

If every white scoundrel as well as every
colored one guilty of such offenses had
been arraigned and punished in Boone and
other counties for that and similar offenses,
there would not have been such a lawless
demonstration in Lebanon on Monday. The
mass of people respect the laws and will
obey them if they are so enforced as to
give the security they should. Lawless in
the enforcement of the laws breeds con-

tempt for them and lawlessness. A half
dozen failures or cases of neglect to en-
force the laws or the inadequate punish-
ment of a few offenses lose the courts and
the officers the authority and respect they
should have. Then men take the law into
their hands and carry deadly weapons. The
bad presume upon their influence with the
officers of the law, and do not presume in
vain. There are quite a number of counties
in Indiana where these conditions exist,
but in all of them lawlessness is due to a
failure to faithfully enforce the laws.

It is said that there is no provision made
for the apprehension of criminals who get
away from the locality where the crime is
committed. If there is not, there should
be. People who pay taxes to support gov-
ernment should have the protection thereof.

The man who commits an infamous crime
should be pursued by the State and brought
back to answer. Just now Indiana seems
to be in need of laws for the protection of
the people, for the prompt trial of the ac-
cused, and generally for the maintenance
of government which will make life se-
cure. Indiana's recent Legislature have
had no time for these matters, but time
enough and disposition enough to pass laws
which enable the Attorney-general to pocket
thousands of dollars of the public school
fund as fees.

Let the officers vigilantly pursue all
criminals and the courts bring them to
speedy and impartial trial and mete to the
guilty, white as well as black, the full
punishment of the law, and there will be
no occasion for such mobs as that in Leba-

non.

Every day Senator Voorhees gives out
some new plan for tariff reform. First
it was to get information from the manu-
facturers and business men; next, the Wil-

son bill would be reported and passed nearly
as it is if the votes can be obtained, and
especially with the income tax; and now
the latest is that the Senator's subcommi-

tee has secretly devised a bill which will

be reported as a substitute for the Wilson
bill, which will tax sugar, coffee and tea,
drop the income tax and deal with the dis-

stillers in a friendly spirit. With what
scheme will the Senator next connect his
name?

This would be a good time for Mr. Car-

lisle to push the postal savings banks pro-

ject which Democrats and Populists have
been advocating, as he could use the money
deposited to run the government. The main
objection to the postal savings bank has
been that the government could have no
use for the money deposited. A Democrat-
ic deficiency was not contemplated.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

More Information.

Tommy-Paw, what is an impressionist

picture?

Mr. Figg—One that totally avoids any

expression.

A Plain Lie.

Kaytor—Is your boy picking up much

knowledge at college?

Paylor—Knowledge? Why, he even knows

more than he thinks he does.

Great Truth.

This great truth struck his receptive mind

With a dull and sickening thud.

That a man may look up and see rainbows,

Or turn his gaze down and see mud.

A Pestiferous Person.

There's a fellow down in Georgia workin' on

the Constitution.

For 'long about this time of year, he rat-

ties out his rhymes

'Bout spring, and flowers, and fishin', and

about the happy times

That a fellow has in Georgia, musin' all

along the creek.

While the snow up here among us Yanks

is fallin' fast an' thick.

A fellow reads one of them rhymes, an' al-

most smells the breeze

All scented up with growin' smells thrown

from the budding trees.

An' almost has his mind made up to go

an' dig some bait—

An' then looks out an' sees some kid

a-startin' off to skate!

So we think this wicked Georgian had ort

to be suppressed.

An' me to give 'em a springtime truck an'

month or so of rest;

An' stop from tanzilizin' us with peters

of the Spring.

While things up here is froze up tight—

indeed he'd ort, by jing!

VAILLANT'S EXECUTION.

Vaillant is dead. French justice gave
him no two months' reprieve to seek for a
resolution to the guillotine. He was shot
and perished on barbarities—Chicago
Times.

Vaillant was not guillotined for actual
murder, but for attempted assassination.
The monstrous character of his crime did
not consist in its execution, but in its
motive and purpose.—Detroit Tribune.

Vaillant's execution was deserved. The
thing for the Frenchmen to do now is to
repeal the laws which have been given
justice, and thereby add to its effect as a
discouraging influence upon the other An-

archists. Society is stronger than any disorganizing
faction within it. So long as the human
race endures, organized government must
be maintained; and so long as organized
government exists it must maintain those
who undertake to destroy it.—Chicago
Herald.

The sooner all others of his kind meet the
same fate the better it will be for society.
Vaillant was ready to murder innocent
people for the good of anarchy at any time.
His friends have no reason to complain
when society kills him for his own good
and to protect innocent people.—Chicago
Tribune.

At first it was a mystery who threw the
bomb, and then, after the man had been
executed, it was given out that he was
every reasonable opportunity to defend him-
self. Paris sets herein a good example to
Chicago; France to America. Justice is
largely defeated in its effort to prevent
delay.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

When Anarchists attempt to put their ac-
cused creed in practical operation the most
drastic measures employed against them
are not too severe. Toleration is a waste
upon them, and even in this country swift
punishment should be substituted for the
mercy which pleads for clemency and
grants parole.—Detroit Free Press.

Anarchy of the bomb-throwing, assassina-
tion type is only a part of the general war
on society that is continually waged by thieves
and murderers, and is to be dealt with by
the same means. The only way to prevent
the repetition of such cases is to make the
punishment with which Vaillant was
convicted and executed speak well for
justice.—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Tele-

PRESIDENT BURROUGHS'S LECTURE.

Wabash College's Educator Discusses
the "Bible as Literature."

Dr. George S. Burroughs, president of
Wabash College, lectured to a large audi-
ence in the Y. M. C. auditorium last
night. Dr. Burroughs spoke upon the sub-
ject, "The Bible as Literature." Always
a bright and entertaining speaker, the Doc-
tor was unusually so last night, and his
lecture was heard with much interest. He
held up to his hearers the Bible as a rare
treasure of letters, a collection of writings,
not of one tongue nor of one race, but a
library of world literature, wonderfully
gathered together and transmitted through
the ages, yet so thoroughly in its English
dress an English book that we are in dan-
ger of missing those very matters which
render it so marvellous and the service
it does to us as our English Bible so
wonderful. The Bible discloses life. Lit-
erature is the mirror of life. Hence the Bible
discloses life, and the converse of this there
is life.

The lecturer pointed out sixty-six several
proofs that the Bible varies in their liter-
ary characteristics; books historical, biographi-
cal, poetical, legal, and proverbial, and
many others. He made a case against the
many these several literary forms. Many of
these books vary in literary form, but all
are in the same line. Hence the Bible is
unity. All contain a common philosophy of
life, and conduct both individual and social
life. The Bible is a better case if he has
with the same scales and cast into the
same crucible. These books are one in
spirit and reveal in varying degrees and in
val it progressively as each individual
writer was in his way, with his surround-

ings, and his personality, to see in the
interpret it. Dr. Burroughs, in observing the
more extensive influence which the Scrip-
tures have had in the history of the world,
and molding of the life and letters of the
English people, quoted Macaulay, who said:
"The Bible has been the chief cause of the
delicacies of the English language ought
to have the Bible at his finger's ends."

WAYLAD A PENSIONER.

Two Highwaymen Hold Up Christian

Belcher and Rob Him.

Christian Belcher, an old soldier who
came to the city to draw his pension, and
who is stopping with his daughter at No.
45 East Vermont street, was held up and
robbed at 6:35 o'clock last night. He had
been down town on business and was
returning to his daughter's home when the
robbery occurred. He was within a few
doors of the place, and as he was passing
an alley two men sprang at him, one of
whom fastened his arms around Belcher's
neck and the other searched his pockets.
A pocketbook containing \$45 and two
railroad tickets, and a life insurance policy
was secured. Belcher thinks he knows one
of the robbers. He is supposed to be the
one who was arrested last night. The pen-

sioners as they departed from the pen-
sion office after drawing their money. Mr.
Belcher has been a pensioner for some
time, and was held by the rough grasp of the high-

wayman.

PIKE TOWNSHIP CONVENTION.

The township convention to nominate a

Republican ticket in Pike township will be

held at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Feb.

7 at district school No. 5.

NEED OF A QUORUM.

Democrats Were Unable to Pass

Their Hawaiian Resolution,

And the House Adjourned After Revok-

ing Leaves of Absence and Ordering

Attendance of Derelict Members.

ALL AMENDMENTS DEFEATED

Sickles, Cummings, Geary and

C